

qualcosa è cambiato

Paziente che sviluppa NMSC recidivanti

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No Disclosures



CLINICAL CASE — Jul 2005

MEN 68 years-old— Non smoker, IBD, hypertension, localized melanoma exeresis in 1983, right leg recurrent superficial venous thromboses



WBCs 7.3 x10⁹/L (normal differential count), Hb 19.2 g/dl, Hct 59%, PLT 262 x10⁹/L, LDH within normal limit, normal iron deposits



No hepato-splenomegaly



Face rubosis, no relevant symptoms



Melanoma recurrence (mar 2007)
Right shoulder exeresis

SVT (jun 2007) Left great saphenous vein

Aug 2005 ASA, PHLs Aug 2006 ASA, PHLs

44444







High risk PV

Refuses cytoreduction

	Aug 2005 PV diagnosis	Aug 2006
WBC	7.86 k/μL	7k/μL
Hgb	18 g/dL	13.9 g/dL
PLTs	319 k/μL	554 k/μL
Hct	58%	44%
No of PHL/yr	4 (Aug-sep 2005)	6





What to do next?

- 1. Nothing, just keep it up
- 2. Evaluation of JAK2, BMB and HU start
- 3. Evaluation of JAK2 and HU start (without BMB)





What to do next?

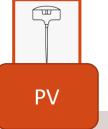
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Melanoma recurrence
Right shoulder exeresis

SVT

Left great saphenous vein



Aug 2005 ASA, PHLs Aug 2006 ASA, PHLs





Nov 2008 ASA, PHLs



Mar 2009 **HU start**







JAK2 V617F (57%)

	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Nov 2008	Mar 2009
WBC	7.86 k/μL	7k/μL	15.8 k/μL	17.8k/μL
Hgb	18 g/dL	13.9 g/dL	12.8 g/dL	13.5 g/dL
PLTs	319 k/μL	554 k/μL	359 k/μL	413 k/μL
Hct	58%	44%	47%	43%
No of PHL/yr	4 (Aug-sep 2005)	6	3	1 (3 months)



Melanoma recurrence

Right shoulder exeresis



Aug 2006

SVT

Left great saphenous vein



Oct 2006

PV



JAK2 V617F

(57%)

Mar 2009 **HU start** **NMSC**



Nov 2009

NMSC



Nov 2014



2







	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Nov 2008	Mar 2009	Nov 2014	Apr 2016
WBC	7.86 k/μL	7k/μL	15.8 k/μL	17.8k/μL	15.3 k/μL	16.4 k/μL
Hgb	18 g/dL	13.9 g/dL	12.8 g/dL	13.5 g/dL	11.5 g/dL	11 g/dL
PLTs	319 k/μL	554 k/μL	359 k/μL	413 k/μL	410 k/μL	334 k/μL
Hct	58%	44%	47%	43%	42.6%	43%
No of PHL/yr	4 (Aug-sep 2005)	6	3	1 (3 months)	0	0



Nov 2008

ASA, PHLs



Would you have stopped HU?

1. Yes

2. No



Melanoma recurrence

Right shoulder exeresis



Aug 2006

SVT

Left great saphenous vein



Oct 2006

PV



JAK2 V617F

(57%)

Mar 2009 **HU start** **NMSC**



Nov 2009

NMSC



Nov 2014





Apr 2016

HU STOP

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Nov 2008

ASA, PHLs



Which drug would you use now?

- 1. No cytoreduction needed
- 2. Busulfan
- 3. Ruxolitinib
- 4. Interferon



RUX IFN Mild GI Infectious contrarisk indication Peg formulation Skin toxicity not available





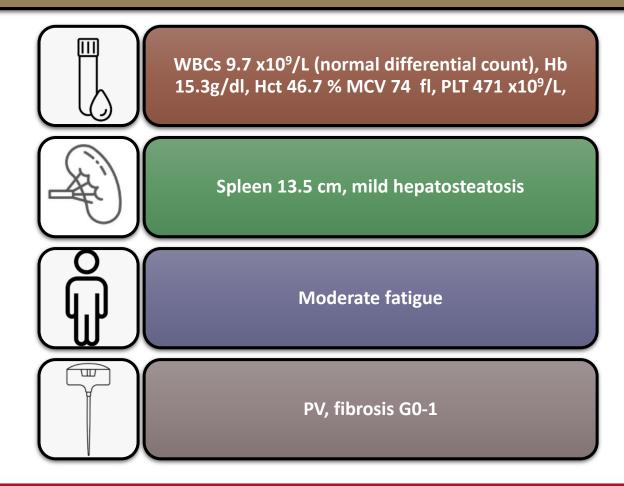
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CLINICAL CASE – May 2016

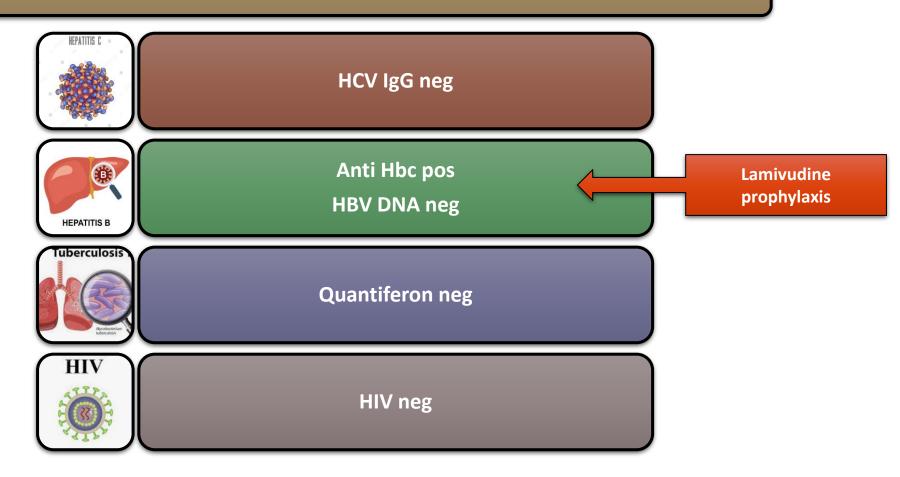
MEN 79 years-old—hypertension, IBD, multiple melanoma and NMSCs exeresis, recurrent superficial venous thrombosis, BPH, severe right arotid artery stenosis



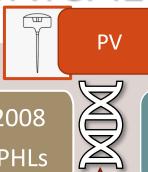


CLINICAL CASE – May 2016

Screening for RUX start







Nov 2008 ASA, PHLs Mar 2009 **HU** start

JAK2 V617F (27%)

NMSC

Nov 2009

NMSC

Nov 2014

NMSC



Rux Start Apr 2016

May 2016

NMSC

NMSC



Apr 2017

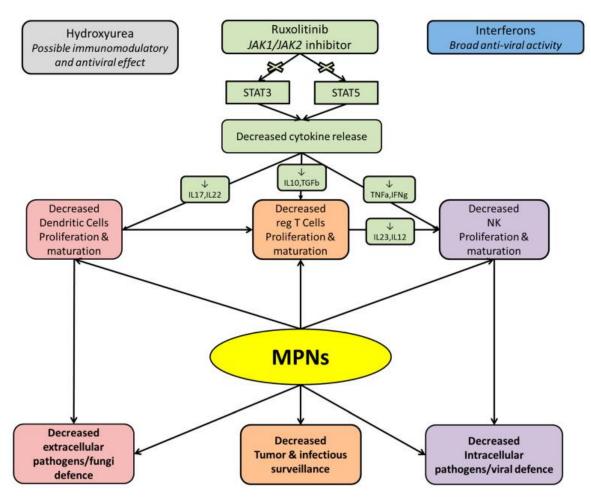
Jun 2019

HU STOP

	Nov 2008	Mar 2009	Nov 2014	Apr 2016	Apr 2017	Jun 2019
WBC	15.8 k/μL	17.8k/μL	15.3 k/μL	16.4 k/μL	14.6 k/μL	15.6 k/μL
Hgb	12.8 g/dL	13.5 g/dL	13.1 g/dL	14 g/dL	12.6 g/dL	13.7 g/dL
PLTs	359 k/μL	413 k/μL	410 k/μL	334 k/μL	371 k/μL	260 k/μL
Hct	47%	43%	42.6%	45.7%	41.4%	38%
No of PHL/yr	3	1 (3 months)	0	0	0	0



POSSIBLE MECHANISMS UNDERLYING INCREASED SPM RISK DURING CYTOREDUCTIVE THERAPY



Palandri F, et al. Cancers (Basel). 2021 Sep 23;13(19):4750.



Second neoplasms in RUX-exposed PV patients *Response-2*

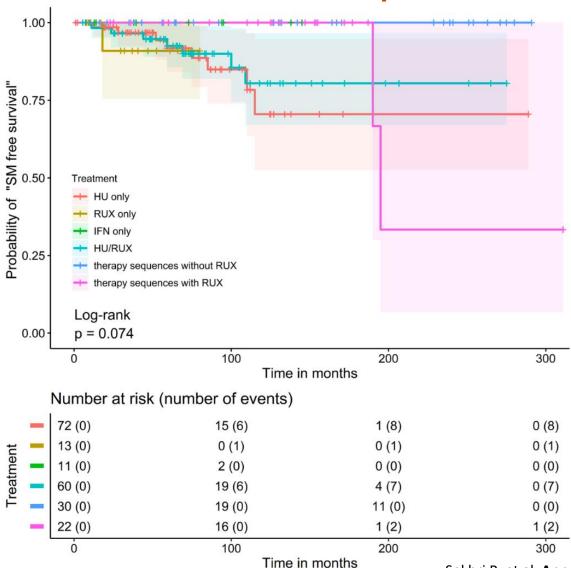
	Ruxolitinib	Ruxolitinib group (n=74)			Best available therapy group (n=75)*			Crossover group (n=58)†				
	Any grade	Grade 1 or 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Any grade	Grade 1 or 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Any grade	Grade 1 or 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Any adverse event	74 (22-1)	24 (7·2)	43 (12.9)	7 (2·1)	64 (120.0)	42 (78-7)	19 (35.6)	3 (5.6)	57 (27.7)	24 (11.7)	25 (12·1)	8 (3.9)
Adverse events of special interes	t‡											
Infections (excluding tuberculosis)§¶	49 (14·7)	42 (12-6)	7 (2·1)	0	18 (33.7)	16 (30.0)	1 (1.9)	1 (1.9)	31 (15·1)	26 (12.6)	3 (1.5)	2 (1.0)
Other infections	41 (12-3)	38 (11.4)	3 (0.9)	0	18 (33.7)	16 (30.0)	2 (3.7)	0	25 (12·1)	23 (11-2)	2 (1.0)	0
Erythropenia (anaemia)	29 (8.7)	29 (8.7)	0	0	3 (5.6)	2 (3.7)	1 (1.9)	0	20 (9.7)	18 (8.7)	2 (1.0)	0
Bleeding (haemorrhages)	22 (6.6)	18 (5.4)	4 (1.2)	0	8 (15.0)	7 (13·1)	1 (1.9)	0	16 (7.8)	14 (6.8)	2 (1.0)	0
Weight gain	19 (5.7)	17 (5.1)	2 (0.6)	0	1 (1.9)	1 (1.9)	0	0	9 (4.4)	9 (4.4)	0	0
Urinary tract infections	17 (5.1)	15 (4.5)	2 (0.6)	0	0	0	0	0	5 (2.4)	3 (1.5)	2 (1.0)	0
Malignant tumours	15 (4.5)	8 (2.4)	5 (1.5)	2 (0.6)	4 (7.5)	1 (1.9)	2 (3.7)	1(1.9)	9 (4.4)	4 (1.9)	3 (1.5)	2 (1.0)
Hypertension	15 (4.5)	6 (1.8)	8 (2-4)	1(0.3)	3 (5.6)	0	3 (5.6)	0	11 (5.3)	4 (1.9)	7 (3.4)	0

- Malignant tumours (any grade) were reported in 15 patients in the ruxolitinib group (4 considered treatment-related), in 9 patients who crossed over (2 treatment-related), and in 4 patients in the best available therapy group (two treatment related), with exposure-adjusted rates of 4.5%, 4.4%, and 7.5%, respectively.
- Non-melanoma skin cancer (any grade) was reported in 9 patients in the ruxolitinib group (4 treatment-related), in 6 patients who crossed over (2 treatment-related), and in 1 patient in the best available therapy (one treatment-related), with exposure-adjusted rates of 2·7%, 2·9%, and 1·9%, respectively.

Passamonti f et al. Lancet Haematol. 2022 Jul;9(7):e480-e492



Second neoplasms in RUX-exposed PV patients

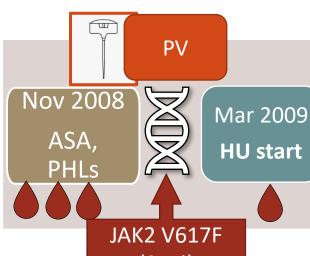


- Retrospective, single-center study that included 289 PV patients. RUX was administered to 32.9% (95/289) of patients for a median treatment duration of 48.0 months.
- 63.6% of NMSC occurred in patients receiving RUX after HU pretreatment.
- No evidence of increased risk of secondary malignancies, particularly lymphoma, in PV patients treated with RUX

It is most likely that there is a correlation between the development of NMSC and HU pretreatment.

Sekhri R, et al. **Ann Hematol**. 2021 Nov;100(11):2707-2716





NMSC

Nov 2009

NMSC

Nov 2014

NMSC



Apr 2016

May 2016

Rux Start

NMSC

NMSC



Jun 2019 Apr 2017



HU STOP

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Hct	47%	43%	42.6%	45.7%	41.4%	38%
No of PHL/yr	3	1 (3 months)	0	0	0	0



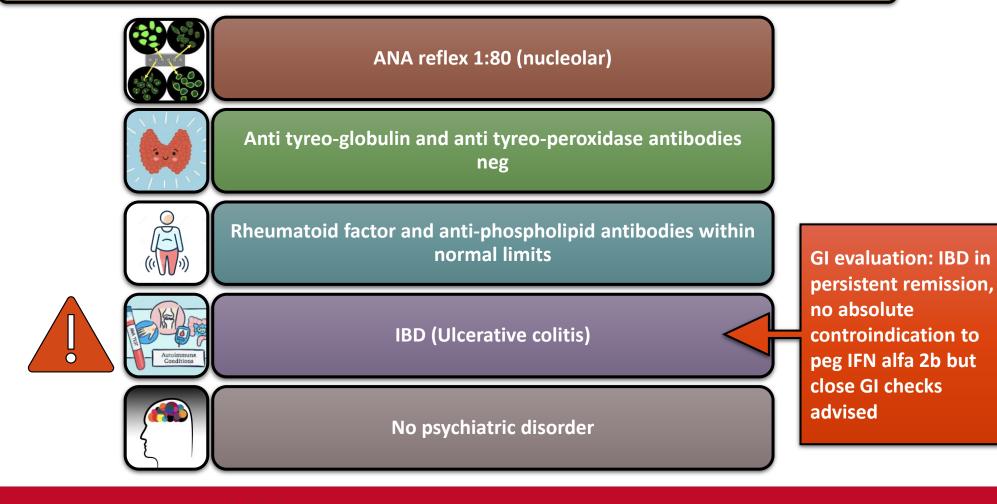


What about now?

- 1. Continue RUX and intensify dermatologic fu
- 2. Start Peg-rIFN-a
- 3. Back to HU
- 4. Only phebotomies



Screening for Peg-rIFN-a start



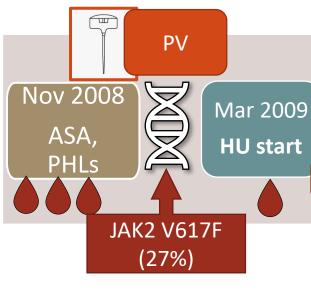




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NMSC

Nov 2009

NMSC

Nov 2014

NMSC



Apr 2016

May 2016

HU STOP

Rux Start

Apr 2017

Jun 2019

NMSC



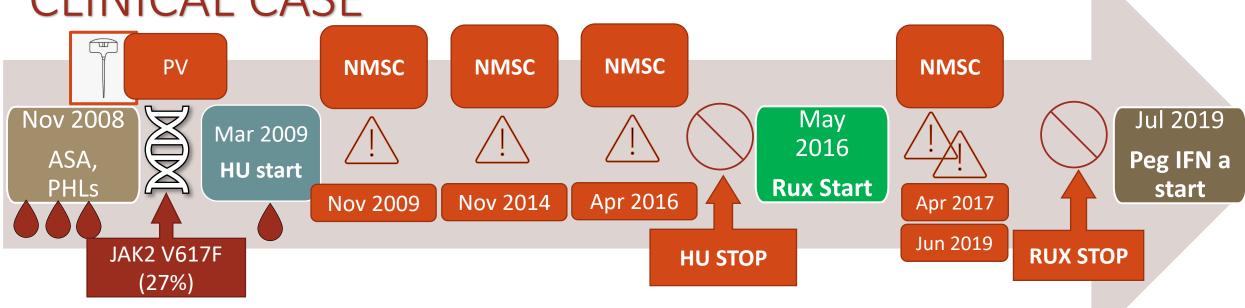
Peg IFN a start

Jul 2019

Jun 2

	Nov 2008	Mar 2009	Nov 2014	Apr 2016	Apr 2017	Jun 2019
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WBC	15.8 k/μL	17.8k/μL	15.3 k/μL	16.4 k/μL	14.6 k/μL	15.6 k/μL	9.4k/μL	Feb 2021 Peg IFN alfa 2
Hgb	12.8 g/dL	13.5 g/dL	13.1 g/dL	14 g/dL	12.6 g/dL	13.7 g/dL	11.5 g/dL	b ongoing, no
PLTs	359 k/μL	413 k/μL	410 k/μL	334 k/μL	371 k/μL	260 k/μL	180 k/μL	side effects
Hct	47%	43%	42.6%	45.7%	41.4%	44.7%	38.2%	Still stable IBD
No of PHL/yr	3	1 (3 months)	0	0	0	0	0	Still Stable IDD





GRAZIE!